Vol. III. Numb. 109.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amusements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are Added the most

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domestick.

Perform'd by some of the Society of GENTLEMEN, Concern'd in the First and Second VOLUME, with the Assistance of other Ingenious PERSONS.

From Monday December 4th. to Wednesday December 6th. 1708.

Worthy SIRS,

Q. *I Think it looks like a Complement to ask Pardon for repeated Troubles which I have given you, while I still continue to Trouble you. Without such Ceremonies therefore I will proceed to ask your Opinion.*

In the 14th Verse *of the* 4th Chapter *of the first Epistle to* Timothy *I find it thus.* Neglect not the Gift that is in thee, which was given thee by Prophesy, with the laying on the Hands of the Presbytery.

I wou'd know what the Apostle means by laying on the Hands of the Presbytery, *and who we are to understand by the* Presbytery. *Your Answer will much Oblige,*

Your Admirer and Subscriber, J. M.

A. Imposition of Hands was a Ceremony used at the Admission of Persons to Offices or Orders both Civil and Spiritual. There is frequent mention of it, both in the Old and New Testament; and with regard to admission to Spiritual Orders, this Ceremony has been used towards all Persons lawfully and regularly ordained from the Times of the Apostles till now. It was the very Mark and Seal of Ordination, as may be gathered from these Words of the Apostle, *that the Gift of Prophesy was given to* Timothy, *i. e.* his Spiritual Commission was confirmed to him, *by laying on the Hands of the Presbytery.* By the Presbytery, Dr. *Hammond*, says, the Apostle refers either to some Number of Apostles (of which himself was one, as appears from 2 *Tim.* 1. 6. *the Gift which is in Thee by the laying on of my Hands*) or of Apostolical Men (in the Sense that the Apostles are called by *Ignatius*, πρεσβυτέριον ἐκκλησίας, to Presbytery of the Church) or else by some Assembly of Bishops joining with St. *Paul* in this Ordination. The first of the Apostles Canons enjoins, *That a Bishop be ordained by two or three Bishops*; and as *Timothy* himself was a Bishop, so we may from hence conclude that this *Presbytery* by which he was ordained, consisted of Bishops, who are called *Presbyteri Majores*. To distinguish them from the Inferior Order of such as are more properly called *Presbyters* or *Elders*.

Q. Gentlemen, *Having in the* West-Indies, *observed the great quantity of Vegetable products, especially from the Island of* Barbadoes, *concerning which some imginarily have supposed, from the number of Ships Yearly sent laden from thence, that an Island of so small a circumference, might have nigh this time been brought under Water. But contrary this it produces as much (if not more) as ever; without any sensible dimunition of its quantity; and what is most worthy Observation is, how the Soil (which is not above* 1 *or* 2 *Foot deep in most Parts of the Island (the rest being a hard Rock) should bring forth such great Crops every Year, all being Yearly brought away; all the Manure they use to their Land is the Dung of their Cattle, which is but very small, and not equal to* $\frac{1}{4}$, *of the Vegetables produced And having observed in Yours on the* 11th *of* October, *wherein you seem to disprove that Saline Particles are capable of being supported in the Air or rather exhausted along with the Sun's Exhalations, I cannot conceive how such great quantity of Saline Matter as Sugar,* &c. *should be so abundantly produced, having made some Observations in this kind, which Yours quite explodes. I submissively crave Your Opinion.*

Yours Sincerely, Kearsley.

A. Of all sorts of Soil, that which is grounded upon a Lime-stone is generally the best, provided it lays flat and even, and recieves a just proportion of Heat and Moisture. These, we say, are necessary Qualifications to render a Soil fruitful of itself, without the assistance of Art. It has been sufficiently confirmed by Experience, that Vegeta-

tion of Plants is chiefly owing to Water; and that not only as a Vehicle to convey to them the fine rich Earth, proper for their Nourishment, but as it is transmuted into the Body of the Plants, and affords the greatest Part of, if not all the Matter, with which they are Nourished, and by which they grow and increase in bigness. For in all sorts of Water there is found a great mixture of Terrestrial Particles, of which those that are found in Rain-Water are the most proper for Vegetation. These Terrestrial Particles compose the very Substance of the Plant, and are conveyed to it, along with the pure Elementary Water, with which they are incorporated, as it is made to ascend by the Heat of the Sun. From this consideration it is plain that if the Land lay uneven and Mountainous, the moisture will run down to the Vallies, and so the Soil lose its Principle of Vegetation. All Naturallists agree, that Vallies rise by atterration, that is, by Earth continually brought down from the Tops of Mountains, by Rains and Snows, whence all Mountains, become lower, and Vallies higher than formerly. Of this, Mr. *Ray*, gives us a pertinent Confirmation, from the Steeple of *Craich* in *Derbyshire*, which in the Memory of some old Men cou'd not have been seen from a certain Hill lying between *Hipton* and *Wecksworth*; whereas now the Steeple is visible from thence by the Deterration of the Hill. Again, tho' the Land does lye flat and even, yet unless there is some dense *Stratum*, under the Soil to hinder the Moisture which is imbibed from sinking to deep, the Soil will be less fit for Vegetation. But on the contrary, where there is a *Stratum* of Lime-stone to retain the Moisture which the Soil imbibes, and also to reflect the Heat of the Sun, that Soil without the assistance of Art will be always fit for Vegetation. Besides the Lime-stone itself has a great Mixture of Salt in it, which being liquated by the Moisture, softens and relaxes the Earth, and by that means renders it more capable of entring the Seeds and Vegetables set in it, in order to their Nourishment, than otherwise it wou'd have been. And such our Geographers describe it, is the Soil of *Barbadoes*, which is almost every where one continued hot and moist Bed, grounded with white spungy Lime-stones, which retain and reflect the Solar Heat piercing through the overspreading Mould.

Q. Gentlemen, *Having lately fell in Love with Fair* Parthenia, *I am in Despair what I shall do to get acquaintance, with her being altogether a stranger to her as well as she to me, only by way of Sighs, by which way I began to inform her of my Passion, to which for some time I thought she denied my Request and return'd her Glances by way of slight, but however I still persisted and contiued to renew our former Discourse, and she seem'd to yeild to my Request, and to return favourable Answers. Now, I would desire to be inform'd how to attain to a Verbal Speech with her being as I said before, an utter stranger both to her and her Family, and know not so much as her Name, neither do I know any Body that has acquaintance with them, so that I am at the greatest loss how to come to a more familiar acquaintance with her. Your Advice in this Case is Humbly desired in a speedy Answer, and you will Oblige,*

Your Admirer, DAMON.

A. By all means keep on your Dumb Courtship, which may continue your pleasing Dream, from which a Verbal one, in all probability may happen to awake you. This we have much Reason to believe, since all your little Wits are Puzzel'd which way to take acquaintance, in a matter of such consequence to, you and that by consequence, when acquainted, you wou'd be as much at a loss, to find out by what measures to proceed.

Q. Gentlemen, *It is a great pleasure to me to hear a good Orator, and one that can make a long Discourse without Stammering, and would fain be so my self if I could. But such is my misfortune, that when I offer to speak, I can't tell how to express my self, and very often make some Blunder, which puts me in the utmost Confusion. Now, the thing I desire of you, is, that you would be so kind as to tell me from whence this proceeds, and what Remedy there is for it, in doing which you will Oblige,*

Your Admirer, W. A.

A. Frequent Conversation with Men of Sense will beget assurance for Speech and Letters, and give you propriety of Languange; but a capacity for these matters, is presupposed; or you may as well pretend to build without Materials.

POEMS.

Q. YE Phœbeans, *you tell us,*
Like good Honest Fellows,
When Matters disturb or perplex;
That in handsome Fashion,
With Tender Compassion,
You're ready to Succour our Sex.

In Truth we must own,
This often we've known,
Perform'd with immediate Care;
And cannot help thinking
(At all our Faults Winking)
You have a concern for the Fair.

Incourag'd hereby,
To you I apply,
For Solving my Doubts, and Advice;
Tho' my Case be so common,
To many a Woman,
It can't be thought Curious or Nice.

Three Years and five Days,
As my just Account says,
I have (to my Sorrow) been Marry'd;
Full two of which Years,
(I speak it with Tears)
All hopes of Delight have miscarry'd.

Yet e'er first my Swain,
His Wish did obtain,
I'd Thousands of Oaths for his Truth;

Tho'

Tho' this I've been told,
Was practis'd of Old,
And will e'er by the way of our Youth,

Yet Twelve Moons scarce ended,
What e'er He pretended
Before, e'er his Love *by Degrees,*
Grow'ng still less and less,
Th' effects did confess,
That 'twas drawn quite down to the Lees.

Ten *Miles when he Courted,*
Each time he resorted,
To see me and civilly Treat me;
And now I'm assur'd,
(Be'ng what I've endur'd)
Full Forty *he'd Travel to Beat me.*

Yet still my Affection,
Had such strong Protection,
From Virtue and free Inclination;
That as Marry'd longer,
Grew stronger and stronger,
'Till his had forsaken its Station.

Tho' now that of mine,
Begins to decline,
As more to his Treachery us'd;
For how can I prove,
Still Constant to Love,
While thus by ill Treatment abus'd.

Nay, when I percieve,
And've Grounds to believe,
(So sad and Unhappy's my State)
That the Passion I shew,
To a Wretch so untrue,
Begets but his Scorn and his Hate.

And yet I'm persuaded,
Tho' my Love's thus Faded,
Cou'd He be reclaim'd, I again,
As Loving, or more,
Cou'd be, than before,
And forgive all the Faults of my Swain,

The Reason pray tell,
When Wives ne'er Rebel,
The Men are so False and Unkind;
That so very few,
Prove Constant and True,
To th'Vows they first made us, we find.

And also rehersé,
In following Verse,
(How dearly so e'er it may cost)
How we may recover,
The Heart of a Lover,
Which long has appear'd to be lost.

But if Means you doubt,
To bring this about,
Then lastly inform me what course,
What way I shall steer,
To Cancel all Fear,
Hereafter I shall Suffer worse.

FLORA.

A. The Reason in Marriage,
So oft is miscarriage,
Is 'cause that Condition of Late,
(Void of all Affection)
Is but a Projection,
Concerted t'improve an *Estate.*

When matters we find,
O' that Politic kind,
No wonder your Hopes are Suspended;
And that Love is found,
Rarely to abound,
Since it never at first was intended.

And others there are,
When courting the Fair,
Intended their Promise to keep,
But charm'd by new Faces,
Have to their Disgraces,
Let others the Fruits thereof reap.

If Patient and Easy,
However these teeze ye,
In time you their Hearts may reclaim,
For when they shall view,
Such *Virtues* in you,
They will be recover'd by Shame.

But how you the first,
(Which are much the worst)
You'll mould to a Conjugal State;
Is Hard we confess,
Since there is no less,
Requir'd then a Pow'r to create.

Thers no way bnt this;
Do nothing amiss
To widen the Breach that is made;
S'obliging a Creature,
May Work on their Nature
And former Unkindness upbraid.

SIR,

THE Letters from the Hague, December the 9th. Advise that the Envoy of Hanover being stopt, by the contrary Wind, at Helvoetsluys, 'tis not improbable he will make his Voyage into England at the same time with the Duke of Marlborough; That his Grace has at last declar'd

declar'd, that he designs to be going about the Beginning of next Week, if the Wind turns fair; That as for Prince Eugene, he thinks to set out for Vienna on Thursday next, if nothing unexpected happens; That those two Generals have had divers Conferences with the Principals of this Republick, about the Quartering some Imperial Regiments in Liege, which Prince Eugene insisted upon, notwithstanding the Inhabitants of that Town buy off, with a round Sum of Money, the Quartering of a greater Number of Troops than at present they have; That on the other hand, certain Sums furnish'd by the Spanish Netherlands for the Use of the Imperial Troops, have been employ'd towards defraying the Expence of the Sieges, about which Pr. Eugene has made a great Noise, and demanded the making them good, without any Loss of Time; That they have likewise deliberated upon the Succours to be sent to King Charles; but have not yet fix'd how it shall be; And they say, That those Succours are to consist of 12000 Men, viz: 2000 Imperial Horse, 7000 British, and 3000 Walloons.

Harwich, Dec. 2d. They Write that the Russia Ships are sail'd from thence for the River.

London, December the 6th.

On Sunday last, the Right Honorable the Earl of Abigdon carried the Sword of State before Her Majesty, and the Reverend the Dean of Exeter Preach'd an excellent Sermon.

On Sunday was Se'nnight, Justice Tyson dy'd at his House at Shackleworth, and is to be Interr'd to Day in his Parish-Church at Hackney. He has left behind him an Estate of abou Three Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Which is all from Yours, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Front side of a good House, Situate in a Clear Airy Court, in Fleet-street, not far from Temple-Bar, is to be Lett, with great Conveniencies, commodious for five or six in Family. Enquire at Steward's Coffee-House, in Three-King-Court, Fleet-street.

AT the Office of Insurance on Marriage, in *Bolt-Court, Fleet-Street*, any Person by Paying 2 s. for a Policy, Stamps and Entrance, and 2 *s.* towards each Marriage, until their own, may secure to themselves 200. *Note*, Ten Persons, for 4 *l.* 6 *s.* by them paid, received above 390 *l.* and Two others, in 14 Days will receive near 200 *l.* and after that time each Claim will amount to above 120 *l.* which will be daily more and more, till full, which sufficiently shews the Advantages of this Office are much greater than any other of this kind pretend to.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers was held at *Sadler's-Hall*, in *Cheapside*, on *Thursday, October* the 19, 1710, and a Second Six Trustees were added to the former, to whom Security is given, pusuant to the Propotals which may be had *Gratis*, at the Office.

AT the Office of Insurance on Marriage in Kings-Head-Court in Petticoat-Lane, near Bishops-gate-Street; any Person by Paying 2 s. at their Entrance for a Policy and Stamps, and 1 s. towards each Marriage until their own, or the Marriage of the Person on whom they Subscribe; will secure to themselves 100 l. when full, and in the mean time in Proportion.

Note, A General Meeting of the Subscribers, was held at Sadlers-Hall, in Cheapside; on Thursday *Nov.* the 9th. where Twelve Trustees were Chosen, whom 500 *l.* Security, is given pursuant to the *Proposals*, which may be had *Gratis*, at the Office, where Attendance is given, for taking in Subscriptsons, from 8 in the Morning, 'till 8 at Night, every Day, excepting Sundays and Holidays.

AT the Office of Insurance on Baptism, at the Hand and Pen, in Earl-street, St. Giles's in the Fields, any Person by paying 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for Policy, Stamps and Entrance, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* towards each Infant Baptized, until their own or the Persons Infant on whom they Subscribe, will secure to themselves 250 *l.* Pounds if full (or otherwise in proportion) the Interest of which is sufficient to give a Child good Education, and the Principal reserved, till it comes to Maturity. The Director will make Over a Freehold Estate, value 500 *l.* to the Trustees as soon as Chosen, this Office was opened on Monday last. Note, It will be the Advantage of all Persons, who intend to enter, to do it forthwith, to prevent being Insured on by others.

MR. *Roger Grant*, OCULIST and OPERATOR, in Extraordinary to Her MAJESTY, who has been so successful in Couching the Cateract and Curing all other Curable Distempers in the Eyes, lives in St. *Christopher's Church-Yard*, where he has lately brought to Sight these Persons under-nam'd. *Wil. Jones*, at *Newington-Butts*, born blind, brought to Sight in 5 minutes. *Susan Barns*, at Mr. *Haunches*, in the *Broad-way West-minster*, blind 11 Years, brought to Sight in 3 minutes. *Mary Dearing*, in *Swan-Yard* near *Newgate*, aged 75 Years, restored to Sight in one Minute. *Elizabeth Wild*, in *Bell-Alley Goswell-Street*, blind of one Eye 23 Years, restored to Sight in 5 minutes. *William Dixon*, in *Chelsea-College*, aged 87, restor'd to Sight in 5 minutes. *John Myers* on *Saffron Hill*, blind by Obstruction of the *Optick Nerves*. A Gentlewoman whose Mother lives at Justice *Constables* in *Goodman's-Fields*, the same. Mrs. *Jackson* in *Wood's-Close*, the same. Mr. *Williams*, in *Peter-Street Old-Soho*. *Anne Andrews* in *Goswell-Street*. *Saywell Lathan*, at *Adam's-Coffee-House Chancery-Lane*. *Anne Allen*, in *Nightingal-Lane*. NOTE, These with 235 others have been Cur'd since *Sept.* 1708. by the aforesaid Mr. *Grant*.

A Patent under the Great Seal of England has been granted to Charles Holman in Red-Lion-Street in Southwark, for the making of his London Ink-Powder for Records. Being Most Excellent for all Persons to make their Writing-Ink as black and as strong as they please. Each Six penny Paper makes a Pint of the best, or Pint and half, or Quart for Shop-keeper's common Writing or Marking-Ink, only by shaking or stirring it in so much Rain or River-Water; and it amends all weak and pale Ink, or Ink spoiled by the Frost, and Directions to each Paper of Powder, to prevent Ink from Freezing. 'Tis Sold by most Stationers, Booksellers and Haberdashers in and about London; and by Shop-keepers in the chiefest Cities and Towns in England. And that none may be imposed on by any false Pretenders, Cheats or Counterfeits, this only has been publickly Experienced for many Years, and Appoved for the best Ink in most parts of the World.

LONDON: Printed for, and Sold by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Press* against *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*. Where Advertisements are Taken in.